

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, May 18, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Republican Presidential Electors.

WALTER B. STANFORD, of Marquette.

W. W. Vaughan, of Racine.

Second Congressional District.

John A. Barber, of Genoa.

Third Congressional District.

Mr. Lincoln nominated.

Mr. Lincoln of Illinois, as will be seen

by our despatches, was nominated today,

on the third ballot. The enthusiasm on

the announcement of the ballot by which he

secured the nomination is said to have

been absolutely overwhelming. It is not to

be denied that the preference of this state

was strongly in favor of Mr. Seward, but it

is no less apparent that the people are

and have been prepared to go in heartily

and unreservedly for any of the prominent

men whose names have been before them as

their standard bearer, and among which

names Mr. Lincoln's was in the very front

rank. That he is a candidate of the very

highest order of talent, of the most unques-

tioned integrity and acting from the loftiest

principles more can deny. He is a man of

principles. His principles are in harmony

with those of the republican party, and

under any and every circumstance, or con-

tingency he will carry out those principles.

He will never be found talking one way

and acting another, and we honestly believe

that he is not a man in these United States

who would more faithfully and efficiently

discharge the executive duties of chief

magistrate of this nation than Abraham

Lincoln. Such in brief is the man we are

choosing for President. Let us go

to work for him at once, with a will, and

never let honest exertion for him till his tri-

umph is consummated.

We rejoice to learn from one of our

citizens just returned from Chicago that

Sen. Seward, of New York, has consented to

give the republicans of Rock county a talk,

probably on Tuesday at our regular Anti-

slavery Meeting. The General has many

warm friends in this vicinity, and will call

out a large crowd. It is to be presumed

that our distinguished speakers will be

present.

DEMOCRATIC LEAVE OF FORTY-EIGHT.—The

republican homestead bill, (the house bill),

says the Indianapolis Journal, gave a tract

of land free to every man over twenty-one

years of age who would live on it and cul-

tivate it, and to every married man whether

of age or not. The democrats have killed

this bill and put in one of their own which

gives all who have not been naturalized

Editorial Correspondence of the Ga-

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1860.

The busy scenes which have character-

ized the convention have been more mark-

ed to-day. Large arrivals from the western

states have added many hundreds to the

thousands of people previously in the

city, and the interest in the result of the

convention has visibly increased. The can-

vass of the merits of the different candi-

dates, and their strength among the people,

is carried on with greater vigor and warmth

as the time approaches when a ballot shall

determine their strength in the convention.

Two sessions of the convention have been

held to-day. In the morning, the commit-

tee on credentials and rules of business re-

ported as soon as the session opened. The

latter committee reported in favor of ad-

opting the platform before the nomination

of a candidate, and in favor of requiring

three hundred and four votes, which could

be a majority if every state in the Union

were represented, and would be equivalent

to a two-thirds rule as the convention is

actually constituted. A minority report was

made against this rule, and the rule itself,

when reported, was met with strong ex-

pressions of disapprobation. Action upon

this report was suspended to allow the com-

mittee on credentials to report. This com-

mittee reported the several slave states and

territories represented as entitled to an

equal vote on the congressional representa-

tion with the states fully represented.

Mr. Wilmot of Pa., objected to states be-

ing represented by a vote in the convention

which have no organized republican party,

moved to refer the subject back to the com-

mittee. An animated discussion arose on

this motion, in which Gov. Reeder dissent-

ed from Mr. Wilmot, and in which Mr. Ar-

mour of Maryland, Mr. Wyre of the Dis-

trict of Columbia, Mr. Blakely of Kentucky,

Mr. Blair of Maryland, and Mr. Chandler

of Texas spoke eloquently of the difficul-

ties surrounding a profession of republican

principles in those states, and of the injus-

tice of disfranchising them in a national

republican convention. Other members

opposed the motion, and Mr. Wilmot dis-

covered any intention to disfranchise any

state where an organized republican party

existed. The motion of Mr. Wilmot was

finally lost, but a subsequent motion to re-

consider the whole report was carried, Pen-

sylvania giving 53 1/2 votes for it, and 1

against, and New York giving 69 votes

against and 1 for it. The object of Mr.

Wilmot is supposed to have been to ex-

clude Texas, whose vote will be given to

Senator Seward. The friends of Mr. Wilmot,

on the contrary, assert that he believed

that the delegates from Texas were not

Resolutions. That we, the delegates

representatives of the republican electors of

the United States, in convention assembled,

in the discharge of the duty we owe to our

constituents and our country, unite in the

following declarations:

1. That the history of the nation during

the last four years, has fully established the

propriety and necessity of the organization

and perpetuation of the republican party;

and the causes which called it into ex-

istence are permanent in their nature, and

now, more than ever before, demand its

peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles

promulgated in the Declaration of Independ-

ence and embodied in the federal constitution,

is essential to the preservation of our repub-

lic institutions; and that the federal constitu-

tion, the rights of the states, and the union

of the states must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the union of the states this

union owes its unprecedented increase in

population, its surprising development of

material resources, its rapid augmentation

of wealth, its happiness at home and its

honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence

any source they derive from the slave.

And we congratulate ourselves that no

republican member of congress has uttered or

countenanced the threats of disunion so

often made by democratic members, with-

out rebuke and with applause from their

political associates; and we denounce those

threats of disunion as a popular overthrow

of their ascendancy as denying the vital

principles of a free government, and as an

attempted treachery to the people of the

country, and that it is the imperative

duty of an indignant people sternly to

rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the

rights of the states, and especially the right

of each state to order and control its own

domestic institutions according to its own

judgment exclusively, is essential to that

balance of powers on which the perfection

and endurance of the federal government

depend; and we denounce the lawless in-

vasion by armed force of the soil of any

state or territory, no matter under what

pretense, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present democratic adminis-

tration has far exceeded our worst ap-

prehensions, in its measureless subservien-

cy to the exactions of a sectional interest,

as especially evinced in its desperate ex-

ertions to force the infamous reconstruc-

tion upon the protesting people of Kan-

sas; in constraining the personal relation

between master and servant to involve an

unqualified property in persons; in its

attempted enforcement, everywhere, on

land and sea, through the intervention of

congress and the federal courts, of the

beside herself with joy, the immense throng

received it with overwhelming applause.

There was an attempt made to call the

previous question on its adoption, but the

motion was not sustained.

Mr. Wilmot offered an amendment stri-

king out the words "or any territorial legis-

lature" in the fourth section. Carl

Schurz made a very handsome speech upon

it, and after considerable discussion the

amendment was withdrawn.

The platform was finally adopted, with a

single amendment, which quoted the words

of the declaration of independence in re-

lation to the equality of the rights of all

men.

Previous to the adoption of the platform

it was distributed in printed form to the

vast assembly, sheets being thrown among

the people from the stand, who were eager

to receive and examine it for themselves.

This was truly an animated scene, but

the height of enthusiasm was reached when

the platform was finally adopted, and the

thousand people within the hall rose to

feet, with cheer upon cheer, the swinging

of hats by the gentlemen, and waving of

kerchiefs by the ladies; it was truly a grand

and moving sight, which would require a

pencil as well as a pen to describe.

After an ineffectual attempt to proceed

to a ballot for President, the convention,

amidst great enthusiasm and cheering, ad-

journing to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow

morning.

As these animated proceedings were in

progress inside, the crowd outside were

listening to speakers pressed into their

service. Gov. Randall was one of the speakers

sent out by the President of the convention.

With Mr. Schurz allying the spirit of op-

position within, while "the Governor" was

inspiring the zeal without, Wisconsin has

played no inconsiderable part in to-day's

proceedings.

A GOVERNOR SETTING AN EXAMPLE OF

ECONOMY AND REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.—

The late Governor Bouck, of New York,

said to a friend after he had discharged the

duties of the Chief Magistracy of the state

about one year:

"When I first entered upon the office, I

was so engaged in trying to reconcile

conflicting opinions, produce harmony in

the party, and please everybody, that I paid

no attention to my household expenses. At

the end of the first three months of my

term my quarters salary was paid, and my

bill was presented. To my utter dismay,

the latter exceeded the former. During my

entire life I had made it a point never to

spend more in a quarter than I received

in my earnings. I believed that to be a

good rule, and that, as governor of the

state, I should not transgress it, thereby

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

CHICAGO, May 17.

The convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock.

The spectators being more in numbers than

ever before. At half-past 3 the chairman

called the convention to order.

Mr. Benton of New Hampshire, from the

committee on credentials, again reported,

giving Virginia 23 votes, Kentucky 23, Or-

egon 5, Maryland 11, and Texas 6. The

report was adopted.

The report in reference to the above

named states is cut down below the full

double electoral vote.

The report of the committee on business

and rules was then taken from the table,

and the second rule, giving delegates at

large four votes and each congressional

district two votes, except as modified by

the committee on credentials, was amended

by providing that no more votes shall be

cast than there delegates present, and adopted.

On the 4th rule being read, which provides

that 304 votes being a majority of the whole

double electoral vote, shall be necessary to

nominate a candidate.

The minority report to nominate by a

majority of votes cast was moved as an

amendment.

The question was discussed at some

length and a call of the states demanded,

and the amendment was adopted—yeas 331,

noes 130. The rule as amended was then

adopted.

The committee on platform reported a

series of resolutions declaring among other

things that carrying slavery into the terri-

tories is a dangerous political heresy, etc.

[We publish the platform as adopted,

to the exclusion of telegraphic remarks.]

The convention then adjourned till 10 o-

Resolved, That we, the delegated

representatives of the republican electors of

the United States, in convention assembled,

in the discharge of the duty we owe to our

constituents and our country, unite in the

following declaration of principles:

1. That the history of the nation during

the last four years, has fully established the

propriety and necessity of the organization

and perpetuation of the republican party;

and that the causes which called it into ex-

istence are permanent in their nature, and

now, more than ever before, demand its

peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles

proclaimed in

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Thermometrical Table.

By Andrew Palmer, Jr., at the Wisconsin Drug

DATE.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	TEMP.	WEATHER.
MAY 16.	54°	67°	64°	W	Cloudy.
MAY 17.	54°	67°	67°	W	B. Rain.
MAY 18.	60°	69°	67°	W	N

Half-Past to Chicago.

Editors GAZETTE.—The Chicago & North Western railway will sell tickets to Chicago during the republican convention at half-fare—commencing May 14th, good until Saturday evening train from Chicago, May 19th. Yours, &c., H. E. PATTERSON.

For the Daily Gazette.

A Morning in May.

By Mrs. E. S. KELLOGG.

O come into the garden, Pauline, come: Nature's great heart seems bursting with delight, In airy circles round our cottage home.

The merry fancies dance the livelong night, To every plant, and shrub, in silence stealing.

With humid kiss each perfume lid unsealing.

'Tis full blown June through the lattice peeping.

See how it nods, and smiles, and blinks its eyes.

Like an old friend arriving, while we were sleeping.

All unannounced, to take us by surprise.

Welcome, thrice welcome to the old house place.

Time hath not changed one feature of thy face.

The young, & vigorous, free from pride and show,

In loose green wrappers, taking the morning air.

But when full dressed in garments white as snow,

No vestal bride can with their charms compare.

Like modest virtue, content they hide their time.

Amidst of latent beauty in their prime.

Those almond tints, alas! their heightened blush

Is but the last symptom of decay.

So, dire consumption plants the hectic flush

On the pale cheek of this devoted girl.

The over-tired, the flowers that faintest bloom

Are soonest gathered to the silent tomb.

See the gay tulips, in their stiff bowels;

Like royal dames receiving morning calls;

Ponies have not yet their toilet made,

But closely packed in those green velvet balls.

Are gorgeous robes, deep crimson, pink and white.

When they all come out 'twill be a splendid sight.

Oh, how I love the blue-eyed Periwinkle

Trailing its glossy leaves along the ground,

Meekly I greet her merry tinkling

Of tiny bells, list! didst thou hear the sound;

Nay, do not smile at such a fancy wild.

With nature, Fannie, I am still a child.

Lend me your arm, I will climb this terraced hill:

Now, sit we down upon this verdant sod,

Where fruit blooms all the air with fragrance fill.

And all things about the headwork of God.

A dreary spot would be this world of ours

But for those blessed ministers, the flowers.

No month to me, so beautiful as May.

Sweet songs of life we breathe in every breeze.

Ever spring buds leaped the language of decay.

A bird engaged mid nature's lovely lovers.

My soul exults in cries—Bless God for flowers.

FIRE.—About two o'clock this morning,

Thompson's livery stable, on West Milwaukee street in this city, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be arrested, the stable and a barn belonging to Mrs. Woodworth and one belonging to Anson Rogers and Messrs. Haselton & Hutson were entirely destroyed. The second story of the livery stable was fitted up as a dwelling, occupied by Mr. Thompson, whose family, himself being absent to Chicago, had barely time to escape in their night clothes. With considerable difficulty the horses were taken from the stable. Six carriages, eleven sleighs, the household furniture and the wearing apparel of the family were consumed. The fire was discovered by passengers who had just arrived on the Chicago train. Had it not been for this circumstance, the family of Mr. Thompson probably could not have escaped from the flames. Mr. Thompson's loss is estimated at \$5,000; Mr. Woodworth's at \$300, and Messrs. Rogers, Haselton & Hutson's about \$100. Mr. Thompson's insurance on stable, horses and carriages is said to be \$3,000.—It is supposed the fire was kindled by design by some one who owes a life service at Waupun.

MAGAZINES.—Godey's and Harper's for June have been received at Newell's book-store.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Geo. C. Heckman, of Portage, Wisconsin, having accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in this city, will preach in their house of worship on Sunday next, the 20th inst., at the usual hours of morning and evening service. may20d2t.

WIDE AWAKES, TAKE NOTICE.—A meeting will be held at the court room this evening to organize for the campaign. Turn out! Turn out! Let us give 'old Abe' a rousing support.

RULES FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.—Always sit next to the carver, if you can, at dinner. Ask no woman her age. Be civil to all rich nuns and aunts. Never joke with a policeman. Take no notes or gold with you to a fancy bazaar—nothing but silver. Your oldest hat, of course, for an evening party.

Don't play at chess with a widow. Never contradict a man that stutters. Pull down the blind before you put on your wig. Make friends with the steward on board a steamer, there's no knowing how soon you may be placed in his power. In every strange house it is well to inquire where the brandy is kept—only think if you were taken ill in the night. Never answer a crossing-sweeper. Pay him, or else pass quickly and silently along. One word and you are lost. Keep your own secrets. Tell no human being you dye your whiskers. Never offend a butler—the wretch has too many chances of retaliation! Write not one more letter than you can help. The man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr, tied not to the stake, but to the post. Wind up your conduct like your watch, once every day, examining minutely whether you are "fast" or "slow."

"Say, maiden fair, why dost thou weep? Some secret sorrow, hidden deep within thy heart, is bringing into thine eyes those pearly tears, sweet memory of by-gone years, those fountain like unspilling of unrequited love, a dream that down thy cheek is stealing."

"Nay, 'tis not love."

"What then, oh, say?"

"Well then, we dine on goose to-day; the onions I have been peeling."

If a woman could talk out of both sides of her mouth at once, there would be a good deal said on both sides.

At an agricultural dinner, somewhere, the following toast was given:—"The Game of Fortune—shuffle the cards as you will, spades will always win."

An iron-worker of Baltimore having been solicited by a democratic politician to use his influence for Gutrie, of Ky., as a tariff man, has replied that he is a republican, and has no faith in democratic "protection."

The receipts of the Chicago and Northwestern railway (formerly the Chicago, Fond du Lac and St. Paul) have been nearly doubled this year, namely:

	1860.	1859.
January receipts	\$24,179 12	\$18,701 85
February receipts	\$24,087 79	10,582 82
March receipts	45,977 19	22,933 29
April receipts	20,357 00	22,846 50
Total	\$134,601 29	\$85,063 51

For the first week of May.

From passengers, mail, and express \$4,670 38

Freight, 8,490 48

Total, \$13,160 86

Same time last year, \$13,121 09

Increase, \$3,977 01

Life Insurance.

Those desiring this safe and cheapest protection for their families, can secure it in our Wisconsin company. It has already become, in reality, a state institution, having agents and patrons among the best business men in all the principal towns in the state. It is no longer a matter of doubt that life insurance can be conducted as well in Wisconsin as in Connecticut or any other eastern state.

While duty demands that men should insure their lives, it also demands that they should keep their money for investment at home. Confident that our success has been more than equal to that of the most "unprecedented" we would cordially invite all our citizens to call at the office, southwest corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, and examine for themselves.

S. S. DAGGETT, President.

A. W. KENZOG, Secretary.

Mr. Messrs. Pickley & Harlow, produce dealers, and Capt. Geo. S. Dodge will receive applications for insurance in this home company, and will also be happy to give information as to the conditions thereof, to any one desirous of being informed, in Janesville, ap12d2wly.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, MAY 29, 1860.

Due to unfavorable weather of today the receipts of grain were not so large as yesterday. Prices remain about the same, with the exception of shipping wheat, which is 10¢ better.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 1.05 1/2; good to choice hulling spring 1.10 1/2; common to fair shipping, 92 1/2.

BARLEY—in good request at 45¢ 1/2 per 100 lbs., fair to choice.

CORN—medium, per 60 lbs., 42¢ 1/2; ear per 100 lbs., 30¢ 1/2.

OATS—in good request at 28¢ 1/2 per bushel.

RYE—medium at 60¢ 1/2 per 60 lbs. None coming forward.

POTATOES—plenty at 30¢ 1/2 per bushel for choice to choice ones.

TIMOTHY SEED—scarce and in demand at 2.25 1/2 per 40 lbs.

BUTTER—plenty at 11¢ 1/2.

EGGS—in fair demand at 7¢ per dozen.

HIDES—green, 60¢ 1/2; dry, 11¢ 1/2.

POULTRY—spring turkeys, 2.50, winter, 3.50.

FOURTY—chickens, 64¢; turkeys, 75¢.

Chicago Market.

Thursday Evening, May 27.

Flour 5.00 1/2; Wheat 1.35 1/2; Corn 47¢ 1/2; Oats 32¢ 1/2. Hay 30¢.

Milwaukee Market.

Thursday Afternoon, May 17.

Flour 4.12 1/2; Wheat 1.05 1/2; Corn 47¢ 1/2; Oats 32¢ 1/2.

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GREAT BARGAINS!

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

Now is Your Time to Buy!

Harris, Marsh & Co.

LATLY FROM THE EAST,

HAVE recently purchased the entire stock of Harris, Marsh & Co., formerly owned by Harris & Co., and will operate at the old stand, West Milwaukee street, Exchange block, opposite Big Mill.

The stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

of every description; also,

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

